

# THE GLEICHEN CALL



Eleventh Year, No. 18

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

## Bishop McNally Visits Gleichen

St Victor's Church was the center of interest on Sunday morning last the occasion being a special one on account of the visit of his Reverence Bishop McNally, this being his first public appearance in Gleichen since he has been appointed Bishop of Calgary Diocese.

High mass was celebrated at 10.30 by Father Doucette of Cluny assisted by Father Heatherington of Calgary and immediately after the Bishop took charge of the confirmation service at which a large number of the young people of Father Simonin's parish were confirmed. During this part of the service Bishop McNally delivered a beautiful and eloquent discourse dealing with special emphasis on the doctrines and principles of the Catholic faith. All who had the pleasure of hearing him were delighted. He is a beautiful speaker and his outbursts of eloquence made an impression upon his audience not easily forgotten.

After service the Bishop and staff were entertained at the Palace Hotel and he received a lot of his friends, after luncheon in the hotel parlors.

The Bishop has the honor of being the youngest Bishop in America. He studied for five years in Rome and his brilliant qualities were such that the church saw in him a man who was destined to rise and although young in years appointed him to his present important post. He is a native of Summerside, P. E. Island and as such he is designated, as all P. E. Islanders are, a fish-eater.

We trust the bishop shall again visit us and before he does Father Simonin shall have to enlarge his church so all can have an opportunity of hearing him.

## Some More Thanks From the Soldiers

M. Munroe, of Milo, has received the following letters from Europe in reply to money sent the boys from that district:

Dear Friend:—

I received your note last night and many thanks for the enclosed cheque, out of the proceeds of the basket social. I was wounded on the 28th April and am in the hospital here at present, on the west coast of England. I have not been out of bed yet, since I was wounded but expect to be up and around before long now.

Again thanking you for the enclosed cheque, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

JIM OSLER.

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter last night together with the draft for which I wish to thank you very much. I hope that you will express my thanks to all the good people who were at the social and let them know just how much a thing like that is appreciated.

As you are aware it is now 20 months since I left Queenstown and to know that one is not forgotten by any means, is in itself a great satisfaction and I know very well that all the other boys think the same.

I saw Austin Brown about two

two weeks but didn't get a chance to speak to him. I have found out where he is and am going to run over and see him first chance I get and have a talk with him. As you will have seen by the papers we have been giving Fritz "merry hell" for the past few months. I only wish he would get wise and quit as I think everyone is pretty well fed up with the whole business. I know that Snake Valley will sure look good to me.

Well, I have only time for this short note just now, so will have to quit. Be sure and thank them all for me for the gift and say that I hope all will have a very prosperous season.

Hoping to be back there again before I get very much older. Kind regards to all.

Yours sincerely,

ROBT. ROSE.

## Queenstown Picnic Tomorrow-Friday

## Pres. Woods and Pres. Miss Noble to Speak

John Glambek was in town on Monday and said he was too busy tending strawberries to write anything. He wanted the Queenstown picnic tomorrow-Friday to be a good one.

He had just received word that President Woods of the United Farmers of Alberta would be present to give an address and also Miss Noble, president of the Alberta Women's Institute, will be there for the same purpose. On the account it is hoped and expected that the attendance this year will be bigger than ever.

The picnic will be held at the same place as last year on the bank of the Bow river, east of the Cluny ferry, where all are invited to meet and join in having a good time.

An excellent program of races and games will be provided as well as dancing.

The addresses, however, will be the most interesting of the day's outing as both Miss Noble and Mr. Woodruff among the best speakers this province contains, and to miss them would be to miss a treat indeed.

## Looking After Potatoes The Right Way

Many are growing potatoes this year for the first time, and as a result of the greatly increased number of growers the crop will probably be greatly increased. But to insure a good crop there must be an abundance of moisture in the soil and the tops must be protected from insects and disease.

An officer of the Dominion Experimental Farms requests the CALL to publish the appended concerning potato cultivation:

The soil should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but

the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system do not develop well. Where the soil is loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

## News From Namaka

The hailstorm on Tuesday, July 10th, was the worst ever experienced by the farmers of this district. It certainly made a clean sweep of the grain north of Namaka.

Most of the farmers carried some hail insurance this year and for the farmers in Range 24 there is the municipal hail insurance. The advertisements for the hail insurance companies are busy this week and there is certainly plenty of work for them.

At the meeting of the Namaka branch of the Red Cross Society held in the I.O.O.F. hall last Thursday Mrs. Webster reported the proceeds of the picnic held on June 30th \$50.34. This includes \$20 from the raffie of Mrs. Marcum's fashion and tag day receipts \$17.40. The special cash collection for the Red Cross amounted to \$616.85. Of this \$415 was sent to the General Fund of the Provincial Branch, \$100 to Ogden Convalescent Home and \$100 to the French Red Cross Society.

## Blind Creek Picnic Wednesday August 1

The Blind Creek Working Society will hold a picnic and sale of goods on Wednesday, August 1st, near the Southern Alberta dam, on south of Carleton Place. A good dinner will be served with hot tea and coffee—my what cooks those Blind Creek ladies are. Ice cream and lemonade will also be ready for the weary. An interesting program of sports is being arranged and all ball players are invited to attend and help make a success of the day. Among the various events will be a pie-eating contest for the boys. All are most cordially invited to attend and the entire proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

At the Queenstown Farmers Union picnic tomorrow afternoon—Friday—the ladies of the Cluny Red Cross Society will raffie a horse given by James Clark and a goose donated by Mrs. Ley. A goose was also given by Mrs. MacDonald but unfortunately got away from its keeper. The tickets for the horses are \$1 each and 25 cents for the goose. Every person should have one of each.

Dan McLeod, the pioneer auto man, is adding an addition to his Central Garage.

## Watch Gleichen Grow

V. Baskaw is the happiest young papa in town, having received word from Edmonton that a 10 pound son and heir arrived there last Saturday, July 7th.

Roy J. Gobel is happy once more—it's a boy.

Harry Carreck is almost bursting with joy, and all over the "only boy", who arrived last Friday, July 6th. Three in three years is pretty good, Harry.

Yes, Geo. F. Taylor is among the happy ones again. It's another boy. George forgot to supply the date.

## Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

July 28—J. A. Emmerich auction  
August 1—Blind Creek Workers picnic.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

## Opera House News

Friday night, July 20, the people of Gleichen will have an opportunity at the Opera House of seeing the wonderful film of "War As It Really Is". The entire series were filmed by Capt. Donald C. Thompson, who went into the zone of fire countless times to obtain pictures of actual fighting and was wounded twice.

Every Saturday night the Fox film is shown, the next one being "The Soldiers Ode".

Tonight—Thursday—don't miss the "Battle of the Somme" film. It is true to life.

Every Wednesday Mutual films.

The California Belles are coming soon.

Bouris-Hamburg will be here again the end of August.

Glen L. House has disposed of a couple of carloads of hogs to Wade and Jack.

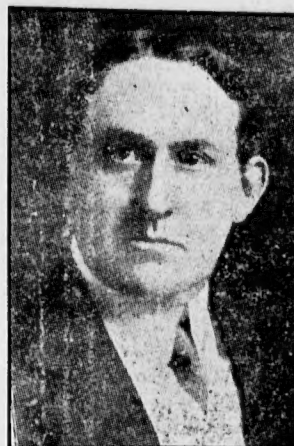
S. J. Brown has purchased from August Jensen the Standard Livery Stable and will make it a first-class business. See his ad. next week.

The Gleichen Red Cross acknowledges the donation of \$5 from a friend and \$5.65 from the proceeds of the Hawdean dance.

T. H. Beach will offer J. A. Emmerich's household effects for sale by auction at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 28th, as he is leaving for California. Read his ad.

J. B. Johansen sold a load of hogs, 16 in all, on Thursday last, which netted him \$673, George F. Taylor of Gleichen was the purchaser.

Many Gleichenites took in the Medicine Hat stampede which was a grand success, but complain of a holdup at every turn—25 cents for shoe shine, 15 for ice cream cone, etc., is a little too far advanced patriotism for them. McHugh Bros. horse "Fox" maintained his record as the world's greatest bucking animal and a number of our cowboys won prizes of which we hope to get particulars.



F. M. LOGAN, A.S.A.

F. M. Logan, B.S.A., assistant dairy commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan, will discuss co-operative dairying at the eleventh annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association to be held at Maple Creek, Sask., August 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

## Auction Sale

J. A. Emmerich's household effects  
Saturday, July 28th, 3 p. m.

Comprising:

Mahogany bed room set.  
Dining table and chairs.  
2 complete bedroom sets.  
1 brass bed complete.  
Extra rockers chairs, tables and kitchen utensils.

Terms Cash. Sale at Emmerich's residence on 8th Ave. at 3 p. m.

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer



Who Builds your Clothes?

This is not an impertinent question if you realize the helpful spirit in which it is asked.

## LAILEY-TRIMBLE MASTER BUILT CLOTHES

will assure you of always being well-dressed, because they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;  
MASTER-BUILT to wear;  
MASTER-BUILT to hold their lines;  
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and the handsome fabrics now ready for your inspection.

R. W. White  
Merchant Tailor  
GLEICHEN, ALTA

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd. The Cash Store

## The Hot Weather Requirements

On Friday and Saturday we place on sale our entire stock of ladies' underwear. Buy now all you will need for next year.

Reg. \$1 white night gowns, lace and emb. trimmed sale	80c
" 1.50 " " " " "	\$1.20
" 2.50 and 3.50 " hand embroidered "	2.10
" 2.50 Princess slips, lace and embroidery sale	1.90
" 3.50 " " " " "	2.50
" 1.75 corset cover and drawer combination "	1.40
" 2.75 " " " " "	2.00
" 4.50 " " " " "	3.25
" 1.25 Ladies drawers "	.95c
" 1.90 " " " " "	1.25
" 2.75 " " " " "	2.00
" 2.00 Underskirts "	1.60
" 2.50 " " " " "	2.00
" 3.50 " " " " "	2.80

## Extra Special

\$10, \$15 and \$18 white dresses in voil, muslin and marquisette on sale  
\$5.00 each

Salad dressing, pkg	25c	Prepared mustard, bottle	10c
Christie's sodas, pkg	10c	Luna fish, tin	15c
Cream cheese, pkg	10c	Bloated paste, tin	12c
Jam, tin	55c	Prunes 10 lb. box	\$1.40
Pure maple syrup	75c	Prunes, 25 lb. box	\$3.25
Grape juice, 2 bottles	55c	Our special brand salmon	30c
Qt. bottle catsup	30c	Tomatoes, tin	20c
Large can chicken	50c	Pears, tin	25c
Club house olives plain	25c	Seedless raisins, pkg.	15c
" " " " stuffed	25c		

Matthews & Kidney, Ltd.

## Attention Farmers

Why build according to a plan designed from ideas of some one else?

We are now in a position to get your own ideas put into workable plans. These plans are got out by practical builders who know how to build economically. Call in and give us your ideas as to how you want your house or barn constructed and we will guarantee to get you a plan embodying your wishes in every particular.

The Crown Lumber Co.  
C. B. Hyndman  
AGENT,  
GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36



## THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —  
J. S. FLETCHER  
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

She had everything she liked from the Curzon Street house; plate, linen, glass, china and pictures. It was easy then to arrange for domestic needs; easy to secure the services of a day-maid who could be packed off at a moment's notice. The sum and result of all was that Mrs. Tressingham possessed a most desirable domicile of her own in town in which she was absolutely free of all trammels, in which she could do exactly what she pleased, in which there were no servants always on the spot to spy and listen, and which she could go in and out of at all hours of the day and night, and lock up for a week, or a month, or a year, according to her own sweet will.

In this retired and luxurious nest, however, its occupant made no long stay on her return to it after a short month's absence. That absence had been necessitated by a certain Mr. Isidore Bernstein, who had not behaved himself as well in the affair as Mr. Bernstein had been cleared out of the way through the friendly offices of Otto von Koon, and Hilda Tressingham breathed the air of liberty when, on the evening following George Ellington's re-election, she stepped out of the train and caught the faint odor of that particular atmosphere which always hangs about Euston. Having ideas of her own for her disposal of herself for that evening, she went into the hotel and dined before driving to Down Street. She dined lazily, leisurely, watching the folk about her, her busy brain speculating on many matters; she lingered a long time over her coffee and her favorite liqueur. It was growing late when she finally reached her flat—or, to be exact, it was not an hour which made the respectable people would have called late. But to Hilda that hour was the threshold of the night, and she had many things to do before the sun rose again over London.

She stayed no longer in the flat than was necessary to assure herself that all was in order, according to the instructions which she had wired on the previous day, and to change from her travelling things into a quiet and unobtrusive evening gown. It was just upon eleven o'clock when she enveloped herself in a wrap, and going down to the street entered a taxicab. The man was used to these nightly settings-out; it required no more than a nod from Mrs. Tressingham to ensure his giving a brief instruction to the driver: "Amaranth Club."

Hilda leaned back in her cab as it moved swiftly along Piccadilly, letting her eyes rest with pleasure on the lights and the shadows, her ears drink in the multitude of sounds. For her the silences of Hartsdale had no charm; she preferred the glare of an electric standard on an adamant pavement to a clear patch of moonlight on a fern-strewn glade. The sight of men and women on London sidewalks stirred her blood. She laughed as she thought of the dreary dullness of her brother's house and the shabby drabness of that corner of Ashminster in which she had so recently been fishing votes for George Ellington. Time spent out of London was to her time literally thrown away. She anatomized Mr. Isidore Bernstein sincerely and heartily for having driven her away from her usual haunts.

But here she was, back at one of them, at any rate, and she entered it with the zest of a devotee who has been banished for awhile from a favorite shrine of adoration. On the previous night, at exactly the same hour, she had entered the old hall at Hartsdale Park. Now she passed the portals of a quiet-looking house which, for all there was to learn to the contrary from its exterior, might have been as dull and dreary as Hartsdale itself. Only those who like herself penetrated through the outposts of this eminently respectable building knew anything at all about it.

The Amaranth Club, whose house was in one of the quietest streets in the St. James's district, was one of those essentially modern institutions which have come into being of very late years. It was a proprietary club, and its proprietor, Mr. Barthelmy, was regarded as a benefactor—a private benefactor—by those ladies and gentlemen who had the privilege of his acquaintance. It occurred to the master mind of Mr. Barthelmy that in view of the absurd restrictions of the English licensing laws, it was impossible for people so minded to eat supper in peace and comfort after the theatre at any place controlled by those laws. Why not, then, found a club for a very, very select and special coterie of folk who desired to be able to please themselves between the hours of, say, eleven at night and two in the morning? It was perfectly easy to do this: Mr. Barthelmy did it. As proprietor of a West End theatre, as financier of various theatrical ventures at one time or another, he knew exactly how to get a certain membership of the desired sort together. He also knew how to be extremely rigid as to the character, capabilities, and financial standing of the people who came within that membership. Mr. Barthelmy always kept one strict rule here

fore him in all he did in connection with the Amaranth—Absolute Outward Respectability. He wanted no young bloods, no dashing boys about town, nobody who might exceed in anything. He desired the semblance of the ultra-refined. And when a man who knows London knows what he wants he generally gets it. Mr. Barthelmy knew London, and he got what he wanted.

It would have been impossible to say a word against the Amaranth Club; impossible for the most lynx-eyed spy—if such could have got in—to lay a finger on anything in connection with it and say this is an evasion of the law. Mr. Barthelmy was a man of infinite painstaking where particulars were concerned. The name of his club, the object of his club, the address of his club, his own name as secretary and proprietor, were all duly registered.

The authorities who were entitled to be in possession of such particulars knew how many members there were, what the rules were as to the election of members, what the terms of subscription were, what the entrance fee was, what the hours during which the premises were open were, and how and in what fashion the rules could be altered. Mr. Barthelmy saw to it that everything in connection with the Amaranth was strictly on reple. Nobody—nobody—could ever be able to breathe a word against the Amaranth.

And Mr. Barthelmy saw to it that his members—that small and select coterie of which he personally knew every unit—possessed the most comfortable and luxurious club—small though it was—in London. The old mansion in which it was housed he altered, renovated, arranged and decorated in such a fashion as to give delight to every man and woman—for the Amaranth was decidedly a club of mixed membership—who used them. Supper rooms, smoking rooms, billiard rooms, reading rooms, all were perfect in their way. There was such an atmosphere of elegance and refinement pervading the Amaranth that it would have been strange to find anything but elegance and refinement among its members. They were, in truth, a very choice set—and in every respect were closely akin to those Lucanians who made the name of Sybaris a byword for all ages.

It was early times yet for the Amaranth—it was a rule began to fill about midnight. Hilda went straight to a certain corner of the smoking room there which she favored. On her way she encountered Mr. Barthelmy and had a little conversation with him. Mr. Barthelmy expressed his great delight at seeing her once more. Was it, then, but one short month that she had been away from the Amaranth? Truly, it had seemed an age!

(To Be Continued.)

### Animal Life In Eternal Snow

Titus Ulke in the Scientific American Supplement

Glaciers and snowfields are by no means normally barren of life, as is commonly supposed. My interest in this subject was first aroused, years ago, upon observing plants, of many different species, growing through and even flowering below the snow crusts clothing the slopes of Mont Blanc, in Switzerland, and on the Orler, in the Tyrol, and again last year in seeing acres of so-called "red snow" and abundant animal life flourishing on the snows and glaciers of Mount Rainier.

There are at present known in the world approximately sixty species and varieties of snow and ice worms. Sexually mature specimens, yellowish to dark reddish brown or black in color, about an inch long and one-twentieth inch in diameter were found in February and April (1916) abundantly on the open snowfields of Mount Rainier, at an elevation of 2,750 to 5,600 feet above sea level. They also occurred on the snow on the mountain slope protected by a dense forest of fir and hemlock.

These worms have not thus far been found on solid ice nor on the glaciers, though they occur on the snow below the ice front and outside of the lateral moraines of the Nisqually Glacier. The snow on which they were found is not permanent through the entire season, but melts with the coming of summer, and it there fore appears that a part of their life must be spent on or in the ground.

Nothing very definite is known concerning the food of snow worms. Professor Flett reports that the snow over which these encytraeids crawl usually has a red color, due to a minute, unicellular plant, which, in his opinion serves as food for the worms.

In the same habitat with the snow worms, the writer found numerous species of insects, many of which were probably carried there by air currents or strong winds, belonging to eight orders, and three species of spiders. Snow fleas or springtails, sometimes occur in enormous numbers, possibly in billions, especially on the snow below the glaciers, making it gray or even black in appearance over large areas.

Worms of another variety occur on snowfields which seldom thaw during the summer, and they evidently pass their entire existence, generation after generation, in the snow and ice. There are reports of believing that they may be found to live at an altitude as low as 6,000 feet. On the glaciers these worms coil up so, as to appear as small spherical black masses or dots on the snow or solid ice, and it requires a considerable exposure to sunshine to warm them up to the active stage.

"What's the trouble with that mot, or car of yours?"

"Had to put it up," replied Mr. Chuggins. "You see, I bought it on credit. If I bought the gasoline necessary to run it I won't be able to meet the payments."

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Unoccupied Lands In the West

Regarding Land Settlement and Our Railway Situation

Parliament is about to consider:  
1. The settlement of soldiers on the land.  
2. Our railway situation.

It is to be hoped that the relationship between these two subjects will not be overlooked. Our western prairie lands are so extensive that to understand the situation it may be desirable to refer to them figuratively. Compare them to a huge manufacturing establishment. A great building has been set up. Only a few of the enormous workshops have been provided with machines. The rest are empty. Indeed to reach many of the machine shops we have to travel through some of the enormous empty rooms. More workmen are said to be coming—the returned soldier and renewed immigration—the management (the government) is arranging for this.

Shall we place equipment in the empty rooms and so utilize those expensive provisions that are a dead-weight charge on the establishment (translating the figure, these are the railways, the elevators, the towns and cities)—or—shall we extend the already overgrown factory and put the new equipment in the extensions? You know very well what answer a board of directors would give to this conundrum.

This is exactly the proposition that is before us. We propose to give unoccupied homestead lands, and these are now far away from existing railroads, to returned soldiers. That, of course, means building railroads to bring out the produce. Then we are to provide equipment, government loans, to develop the lands.

It is true, practically all of the space within the workshop has been bespoken by individuals and corporations who own these vacant lands; and it is well to note that the preliminary announcement of the minister of the interior provides that the proposed "soldier settlement board" may lend money for the actual purchase of land, as well as for the development, equipment and live stock that will be necessary for reaching the productive stage.

This wise provision of ways and means for purchasing land will enable the board to direct applicants to those vacant lands near existing railroads; and there can be but little doubt that greater success will attend the direct effort in farming such lands, than in opening up areas that are not at present provided with railways. Such a course would also be more beneficial to the country generally; for our railway situation is such that we cannot afford, for long time to come, to lay down more railroads; our business is to make more use of the railway and marketing facilities that already exist.

In other words, following out the figurative description, our business is to make use of the workrooms that are already available, rather than to build on more rooms to the factory. Again, there are spaces available inside the factory that might be utilized by government action alone. Look at your map of Southern Alberta, and cast your eye on that splendid tract of 350,000 acres of farming land near Lethbridge, practically surrounded by railroads, and marked "Blood Indian reserve." It is occupied by a few Indians and a springling of range cattle.

Further, there are areas, also inside the factory, in the control of the school lands trustees. A policy for the administration of these lands, so that they may be available for soldier-farmers, might be developed. The whole question of the methods of sale, and of the collection of sale prices for the school lands might also be considered. There are great areas of these lands that have gone through the form of sale in the Lethbridge district (and in a great many other districts also) and upon which only the nominal first payment has been made by the speculators who bought them at boom-time prices. The writer knows of one large area which went through the form of being auctioned six or seven years ago; upon the total sale prices only one payment has been made, and the accrued interest at the low rate of five per cent. is now greater than the principal amounts that have been paid.

These sales might very well be cancelled if the ostensible owners do not pay up the arrears or show cause against cancellation. If this policy were adopted, such school lands might be made available for settlement at some reasonable valuation. An arrangement might also very properly be made with the school lands trustees for payment for these lands by the soldier-farmers on extended terms of payment; and the amounts made available through the soldier settlement board for loans could then be applied for equipment and live stock, so that the productive stage might be quickly arrived at.

A side issue already presents itself: Are we going to repeat the parable of the vineyard? Are those soldiers who return first to get first choice? And if so, what of those who bear further "the burden and heat of the day?"

Very few people seem to have realized the work that might have been done in studying these, and many other serious problems of allied importance, by the economist and development commission that was provided for in June, 1915, and appointed in October, 1915. Not a word has been heard by the country from that

august body, except that in July, 1916 its chairman said it had gone away on a holiday, and the office had been closed. Could it not be reopened? And if all of its members are too busy with other matters, could not some others be found to take up the labors?—By R. K. Ananoch, President, Lethbridge Board of Trade.

## Boy Scout Notes

Origin of Boy Scouts Movement Dates From 1884

The idea of training boys in Scout-like dates from 1884, when Sir Robert Baden-Powell applied it to recruits in his regiment and, in revised form, from 1897 to young soldiers in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He had then found the good of developing the man's character before putting upon him the routine training of drill at that time considered necessary for a soldier.

The system was based on education as opposed to instruction and was an evolution of the ideas of Epictetus, the code of the Knights, the Zulus and Red Indians. The possibility of putting responsibility onto the boys and treating them seriously was brought to the proof in Mafeking with the corps of boys raised by Lord Edward Cecil there in 1899, which led Sir Robert to go into it further.

When he went back to England in 1902 he found his book "Aids to Scouting" being used in schools for teaching boys. As this had been written for soldiers it was unsuitable for boys and in 1908 Sir Robert rewrote it (after an experimental boys' camp held in 1907). It was not then intended to have a separate organization of Boy Scouts, but the Junior Boys' Brigade, the Junior Y.M.C.A., the Church Lads' Brigade, and other recognized boys' organizations would utilize the idea.

The movement grew up of itself, and assumed such proportions that in 1910 Sir Robert gave up the army and took charge of it. The methods, aims and organization of the movement underwent close examination by the Privy Council in 1910, and a Royal Charter of incorporation was granted to it. His Majesty King George V. became its patron and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, because of the dress of the Scouts was taken from a sketch of Sir Robert's dress in Kashmir in 1897—in every detail. The fleur-de-lis badge was that which Sir Robert used for Scouts in the 5th Dragoon Guards. It was taken from the sign of the north point of the compass as shown on maps as a guide to their orientation.

Another brilliant page has been added to British naval annals, and for a second time it relates how a former Boy Scout has participated and devoted to duty in the face of heavy odds. The story of Midshipman Gyles' bravery has been recorded in many places but the news of connection with the Boy Scouts movement everywhere will feel with pride the glory which has been added to their work. Midshipman Gyles has been through the Dardanelles campaign and was wounded at the landing of the Anzac forces at Gaba Tepa. Later Commander Evans of Antares fame, offered him a berth in the Dover Patrol and it was on this duty that the "Broke" rammed the German destroyer. Gyles met single-handed a boarding party of Germans and although severely wounded forced the Germans to retire to their own ship.

The National Union of Teachers accorded an impressive and enthusiastic reception to the ideals of the Boy Scouts movement last month at their conference in Manchester. The chairman of the Education Committee at Chiswick said that after many years' work amongst teachers he thought that Scoutmasters were showing the way to schoolmasters in the all important matter of character training. In South Africa and other overseas Dominions scouting is gaining ground with educationalists and the French government, the Foreign Office and other foreign countries are investigating the systems employed by Boy Scouts with a view to encouraging the work in their respective countries. In Russia the Czar himself gave the movement every encouragement but unfortunately Governor of Finland was to say the least, not sympathetic with the inhabitants nor had he ever learned signalling. He suppressed the Scouts as revolutionaries when he saw them at work. He has since been reported to have died "somewhat suddenly" and there is every hope that Scouting will revive and flourish under the new regime.

## Digestibility of Cheese

By experiments on the digestibility of cheese it has been shown that much depends on the special physical characters of the food. All fat cheeses are said to be dissolved and digested with great rapidity, because the molecules of casein—the nitrogenous part of the cheese—are separated only by the fat, and so the gastric juice can attack a large surface of the cheese at one time. Whether the cheese be hard or soft does not appear to influence digestion, and there is no connection between the digestibility and the percentage of water present in the cheese.

"Ma, I can tell you all about the calories in our food," said Mary Jane. "No, you can't," said Mary Jane. "There isn't none." The man I deal with keeps everything in his store covered up."

## Scenes in Saloniki

Brilliant Costumes of Soldiers Give Dramatic Touch to War Scenes in Greek Sector

As I was saying, the blue and white Greek standard floats from the battlements of the White Tower in Saloniki. All around you float officers of the Greek army in blue and silver full uniforms. They look slightly theatrical because all the other armies are in service clothes. The ends of their silver-plated scabbards are muddy. So are their spurs. Many of them are handsome in a fashion plate way; dead white skin, dead black mustaches, long legs, thin noses, dark eyes, empty foreheads.

One in particular attracts one's attention. He is wearing blue and white cock's feathers in his hat white kid gloves, and spurs on his feet. His sword is across his knees and he is explaining something with great energy to his companions.

A French airman, who has skinned his nose (possibly in a sudden descent) and who wears the military cross, sits behind a glass of vermouth. Several Russian lieutenants in their beautiful green tunics and soft leather boots, are conversing with a French major. An English captain is reading a book. An Italian captain is talking to a lady. Some Serbian officers appear to be talking to themselves. Not one of them seem to have anything to do. Perhaps they think the same of me. Let us take the car back. The tall and handsome Greek officers' train into one poor little Ford runabout and rattle off up the road. Let us take the car.

A Saloniki tram car is interesting, believe me. They nearly always haul a second class trailer behind them. We go second class. It is a very small car, and it is very full. The fare is a penny. A Greek penny is a nickel coin with a hole in the centre, so that it looks like an aluminum washer. The occupants of the car are of all ages. Boys and girls and priests are in the majority. The children are going to school as may be seen with the books in their hands. The priests are going—wherever priests go in the morning. If they are going to the barber's it would do them no harm. I admit that their flowing black gowns and extraordinary top hats are picturesque; but why should the picturesque persist in being unsanitary.—William McFee in the Atlantic Monthly.

His Bluff Called  
Hindenburg is always talking and never succeeds in saying the same thing twice. "It is nonsense," he said in October, "to assert that it is pay intention to shorten the western front. Why should I do this? Our front in the west is as firm as it could be." "Let them bite into the granite of our wall in the west!" he exclaimed triumphantly in December. It is at all events quite clear that the great plan, whatever it may be, has been greatly modified since October and even since December. What was "nonsense" in October became a sublime manifestation of genius in March; what was "granite" in December looks very like putty in April.—Westminster Gazette.

A substitute for potatoes is said to have been discovered by the Japanese. It is called the "dashen." When cooked it looks and tastes so much like a potato it is almost impossible to tell the two apart. The vegetable has been made the subject of experiments in the Southern United States, and it is said it has been found that it grows well there and can be raised for about half the cost of potatoes.

## Martyr's Blood Tells

Descendant of a Man Persecuted in England Now at the Front

Something more than three and a half centuries ago the Rev. John Rogers died a martyr in England for his religious beliefs. So bravely did he go to his death that his friend Bradford said:

"Valiantly did he break the ice" into a new world of thought. Young John L. Rogers of Philadelphia is the twelfth generation from the martyr, and for two years he has been fighting with the American Legion in Flanders. In his last letter home to his father, Joseph Rogers, widely known as an editor and author, this young soldier said they had just got the news of America's entrance into the war.

"We put up the American flag and our band played 'Yankee Doodle,'" he said, and then added this: "Tell the American boys to come on over. The water is fine."

And he is only logging upon his back ninety pounds of accoutrement while serving his gallant battery. But he declares he does it as easily as he used to carry his overcoat, so splendid has been the physical training.

That is the sort of stuff martyrs' descendants are made of.

Neglecting the Bible  
Quite apart from its moral and religious teachings, the neglect of the Bible involves a cultural handicap worth noting. It involves a cramping of the popular vocabulary, as no other literary masterpiece is such a well of English pure and undefiled. It involves a dulling of literary perceptions, as literature abounds in Biblical allusions which every reader of the Bible instantly understands, but which only readers of the Bible ever can. Finally, it involves a failure to respond to many a good joke, an astonishing percentage of the best quips are nothing more or less than Biblical allusions.—Chicago Tribune.

Many a housewife's idea of a brave woman is one who isn't afraid to talk back to the cook.

# Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

**Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes**

**Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes**

**O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented**

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

## Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper, It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

## Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

## Appleford Counter Check Book Co.

LIMITED

Hamilton - Canada

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver









## THE McKAY HARDWARE STORE

## De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

## Seed Time and Harvest

*My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.*

## Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. \$30,000,000 Capt.  
Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

## E. BELL LARKIN

Pioneer Insurance agent of the West

## Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

## General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Pay up your subscription now

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

## SCIENCE VS. POLITICS

Scientist Denounces Modern Politicians and Newspapers in Empire

Sir Ronald Ross, in "Science Progress," writes in criticism of politicians, as follows: Few men of any real distinction in any walk of life have ever belonged to British Governments or have ever sat in Parliament—except perhaps lawyers. We can recall for recent years one serious philosopher and one literary critic. Who are the people, then, who govern us? To be perfectly frank, none but the Political Adventurer and his advertiser the Daily Journalist. The amazing stupidity of the British public regarding the people whom it elects to govern it is perhaps the most remarkable fact in the modern history of Britain.

We think that if by some such system as that of the Proportional Representation Society Parliament and Government were to be filled, not by those who have never done anything in the world—the professional talkers, the men who are out for getting on in the world, the Men of Principle, the Cuffs-and-Collars Men, the Sniffers, and the Younger Sons—but by those who have previously demonstrated their ability by good work actually done, the State would no longer be afflicted by such obtuseness, want of forethought, ignorance of administration, and indifference to all the highest interests of life as have been exhibited in the management of it for many years past.

The world would be better governed by those who have a reputation to lose than by those who have a reputation to make. Why a popular novelist, a poet, a philosopher, or a theologian should not be able to achieve work of any kind as well as the demagogues of the hustings or the anonymous compilers of dignified logomachy in the Press it is impossible to understand.

When one looks round at the Governments, not only of Britain, but of the Colonies, one asks what on earth have these men ever done to justify the selection of them for their posts—the chief Departments of State managed by persons who do not possess a grain of knowledge upon the subjects which the Departments have to deal with, and our Colonies ruled by the poorer scions of our nobility. Behind it all the incessant, garulous, and cacophonous frog chorus of the political fen of Journalism!

## MAKING THE BEST OF IT

Use Old Plows to Get Money For Better Ones

If you cannot get the choicest seed, make the best of what you can get, and soon your crop will be better than ever. You may not have the best cow in the world, still, if she is the best you can get, bring out the very best there is in her by good feed and care. She will help you to earn money to buy the better cow you want. Money may be scarce; it often is in the spring of the year. Make every cent go just as far as you possibly can. That is the way to make two cents grow where there was only one before.

Make the best of the old plow, the old harrow, and the old mower, and keep your eye out for better ones, bought with the money these well-worn tools make for you. But don't be satisfied with the things which are not the best of their kind. The best farming is done with the most up-to-date tools, the choicest seed, the finest cows. In every situation, under every circumstance, make the best of present conditions and work steadily toward the very best. Nothing can beat the man who does that.—Maritime Farmer.

## WOODEN PAVEMENTS

Preservative Makes Blocks Very Durable on Streets

Cresosoted wood block pavements are rapidly becoming recognized as the most satisfactory of all street paving material. They are noiseless, durable, sanitary, and if properly treated and laid are distinctly economical. The failures in the past which have in some cases prejudiced cities against wood blocks have been corrected, so that there is no excuse now for the existence of any wood block pavement which doesn't meet all of the modern requirements of service. The improvements in the methods of treatment and laying are largely the result of organized activity by various associations representing either the lumber interests or wood-preserving plants.

## Value of Sheep Manure

The manure of sheep is more valuable, weight for weight, than that of any of the other farm animals; but it is also more liable to loss through fermentation because of its lower moisture content than are the so-called "cold manures" of cattle and swine. Nitrogen is the principal fermentation loss, but leaching will effect both the phosphorus and potash content.

## SAVING AUTO TIRES

Most people, ignoring the simplest precautions in driving, more than double the wear on their tires, and so are out repeatedly the cost of a new set, writes a tire maker. Some of the driving faults and the troubles they cause he lists thus:

Jamming brakes hard down or starting suddenly puts unnecessary strains on the tire fabric.

Wheels out of line continually yank on tire fabric.

Pulling hard instead of coasting over crushed stone drags cuts into a tire.

Spinning or skidding burn rubber up and scrape it off.

Oil and grease left on tires will rot them.

Avoidance of these carelessness will save forty per cent. of the normal cost of tires, concludes the tire man.

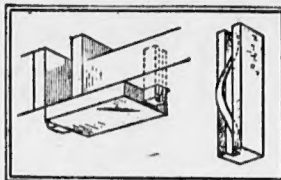
## GOOD HORSE POINTERS

Sudden Changes in Feed—The In-foal Mare

A horse which has been idle during the winter months cannot be expected to suddenly start hard spring work without preparation. Exercise the work horses in the barnyard and gradually change to light and then heavy work. The over-fat, soft horse requires the most attention and loses most weight when put on heavy work. Sudden changes in feed cause stomach and other troubles, often the loss of the horse; feed in proportion to work done. You will find the following rations good: For light work—Equal parts oats and bran, 4 of a pound per hundred pounds live weight, with good clean hay, 1 pound per hundred pounds live weight. For heavy work—Gradually change the above ration to one of oats, 5 parts, and bran, 1 part, fed in the proportion of 1 to 1 1/2 pounds per hundred pounds live weight and hay as above.

Be sure that in-foal mares are not too fat and are getting regular exercise or, better, light work. Overfeeding of brood mares just before and after foaling is the cause of much of the digestive disorders and mortality in foals. Take special precautions against navel ill in foals, by thoroughly disinfecting the foaling box and also about the navel of the foal. After foaling, give the mare a warm drink only for the first few hours. Then start a light daily ration, gradually increasing until she is on full feed, in about a week. It is as important to feed for milk in the mare as in the dairy cow; a grain mixture of oats, 6 parts; bran, 3 parts; and oil cake meal, 1 part, will give good results.

Bench Stop



Serviceable bench stops may be made by grooving pieces of maple, or other closegrained, hardwood and fitting strips of clock spring into them, as shown in the sketch. The pieces must fit the holes in the bench top snugly, and the spring will then prevent them from slipping out. The end of the spring fastened to the top should be annealed so that a hole for the screw may be drilled into it readily.—Popular Mechanics.

## THOSE PRUNING SHEARS

Very Useful on Smaller Limbs in Orchards

Double cutter shears used in orchard pruning give good satisfaction when used upon limbs smaller than three inches in diameter. When care is taken to cut through the bark all around the branches to be removed, the wounds heal over much better than when the growing layer of bark and young wood is crushed by being squeezed from opposite sides without being cut around first. One caution is necessary in using this implement: When making cuts of forking limbs, it is necessary to avoid bearing down because the main branch to be left is likely to split and a heavy load of fruit the following summer is almost sure to break the limb at this point. Effort should always be made to lift when making such cuts. It is a good plan always to cut off the branch a foot or so beyond the point where the crotch is, and then to remove the stub with a second cut.

## How to Establish a Lawn

It is important in establishing a lawn to choose a site where the soil is deep, fertile, and in good physical condition. If these conditions are not found naturally they should be obtained artificially by drainage, cultivation and liberal manuring.

The earlier the weeds are killed, the less will be the work required.

Will YOU Give 3-1/2 Cents a Day to Keep

## A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. **THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.** This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

**THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.**

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

**ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.**

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

## HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. \$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

## WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

**IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA** you would help—

## YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium?

## AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are **ASSURED** that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

**THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?**

Send cheques payable to—

## Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA, -

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Look over your stationary, if it is getting low tell us your troubles, and have your stock renewed at The Call office.







# GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM CREATE REAL REIGN OF TERROR

## HORRORS OF THE GERMAN INQUISITION REVEALED

A Frightful Account Is Given of the So-called Judicial Methods of the Germans in Dealing With the Persecuted Inhabitants of Stricken Belgium

An interview was had by a representative of Reuter's Agency in London with a Belgian gentleman of high social position, who succeeded in escaping from Belgium, knowing that he was about to fall into the hands of the German secret police. He gives a terrible account of the Germans' so-called judicial methods, which have produced a veritable reign of terror, in many respects resembling the procedure of the Inquisition.

"In a vague way," he said, "the world knows something of German military tribunals; but I doubt if it is realized that something like one thousand citizens are condemned every month for patriotic offences. During the three months preceding January last, forty-two death sentences were inflicted in one court alone.

"Nobody who has not gone through it can realize the extent of terror which prevails, owing to the methods employed by the German secret police, and for obvious reasons very few people are able to give any precise particulars.

"A German sergeant was ordered to arrest 'Frank-Tireurs' in the early days of the war, but as he was unable to find any, and not daring to present himself before his chief empty-handed, he simply arrested the first unoffending peasants he met on the road. This sort of thing now happens daily in the campaign of persecution directed against the patriots.

"Large towns like Brussels and Antwerp continue to swarm with spies, and they often visit small towns and even villages where they think there is the slightest chance to prosecute their abominable trade. Occasionally the secret police disguise themselves as escaped French prisoners, or pose as guides ready to help the distracted people to escape through the electric wire frontier.

When they have succeeded in gaining the confidence of their victims, they promptly denounce them to the commandant.

"The next stage is the tragedy in prison, from which escape is almost impossible. Every day the victims are visited in their cells, not by judges and lawyers, but by German officers and police bullies, who wring confessions from them. I know one man who was cross-examined in this way for eight hours without intermission and without food. When the first torturer was exhausted he was replaced by a second, who continued the ordeal. The prisoner, refusing to confess, was threatened and struck in the face.

"Some times 'genits provocateurs,' disguised as prisoners, mix with the patriots, abusing the Germans and complaining of their cruelty. In this way they obtain the sympathy and confidence of their companions, and, if the latter are unwise enough to trust them, they are promptly confronted with them and obliged to confess their fault. I also know cases where relatives and friends of prisoners were arrested, and the latter were told that their mother or sister had denounced them.

"Trial is a mere farce. In most cases the defendants may not receive the help of a Belgian barrister. This depends entirely on the goodwill of the governor of the district. The usual procedure is for the German clerk, after the indictment has been read, to speak a few words for the defence, without having any knowledge of the case. If a barrister does attend the case, he is not allowed to communicate with the prisoner, either in prison or elsewhere, so that it is impossible for him to obtain knowledge of the facts.

"The only way to help the prisoner is to obtain information by bribery from the clerk in charge of the dossier, and after the man has been condemned to address a petition to the Governor-General."

## Once Rejected by the Czar

Could Not Be Mayor of Moscow Because He Held Liberal Views

It was only four years ago that George Lvoff, the premier of the new Russian government which has driven the Czar from the throne and put his traitorous pro-German ministers in prison, was told by the Czar that he could not be mayor of Moscow because he was too liberal and democratic in his views as to how a Russian city should be governed. Lvoff has been nominated for the mayoralty and the people of Moscow wanted him in the office because of the reforms he advocated. But the Czar, exercising the right he then had, over the local affairs of all municipalities, declared that the nomination would have to be withdrawn, and there was no appeal from that decree. Four years were not very long for Lvoff to have to wait before being able to tell the Czar that he could no longer be a Czar, because he was not liberal and democratic enough.

**Big Increase in Crop Areas**  
A return issued by the census and statistics office of the Canadian government shows the increase that has taken place in the area under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of recent years. The acreage under wheat in these provinces in 1906 was 5,620,493, and in 10 years this increased to 13,799,897. During the same period the area under oats was tripled, and under flax more than quadrupled.

## Another German Peace Drive Soon

The True Issues of the War and What the Allies Must Insist On

It is good news that comes from Washington that the president is soon formally to associate American opinion with that of the Allies in the matter of certain objects of the war. The only nation in the war that has from the outset clearly, definitely declared for the formula of no annexation and no indemnity is the United States. A recognition by the United States of the justice of the French, Serbian and Belgian title to indemnity, of the French claim upon Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian claim upon Trieste and the Trentino will be a useful contribution to clarify the situation, and it should serve to destroy the latest German campaign for a German peace.

Last winter the German press and the German leaders told their people that peace would come not later than July 1. They explained that the Allies were bound to make a new attack in the west. They forecasted the defeat of this attack and asserted that when this offensive had been checked there would be an end of all Allied hope of winning the war and peace by negotiation would follow.

It is clear that the Germans are now making a desperate effort to give at least a semblance of reality to the hopes they awakened six months ago. Unmistakably we are in the presence of another German peace drive, which is to be stimulated in every possible quarter where German influence or pacifist sympathy exists. We shall find many echoes in the United States, and we must look for many manifestations in states still neutral, like Sweden, Holland and Switzerland.

Today the Germans are endeavoring to make use of Socialist propaganda and Socialist leaders to force a German peace. The old alliance between the Puritan and the "black-leg" is now being reproduced in the concerted action of the Pacifist and the Prussian.

The American people should bear clearly in mind what are now the issues of the war. There can be no talk of peace founded on justice which does not start with the proposal by Germany to evacuate all the countries which she has occupied—Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Northern France and Russian Poland. Until Germany makes such a proposal it requires no argument to demonstrate that she is merely attempting to exploit a world-wearyness of war and a universal longing for peace to the end that she may preserve some portion of her booty.—New York Tribune.

## Natural Gas

Inexhaustible Supply in Alberta Available for Manufacturing Purposes

One of the greatest resources of the province of Alberta is the enormous deposit of natural gas to be found in many parts of the province, but especially in the south-eastern section, near Medicine Hat. At Medicine Hat itself there are twenty wells owned by the municipality of the city, with an approximate daily open flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet, equal to 200,000 horsepower, of which less than one-tenth is actually in use. Seventeen wells flowing about 170,000,000 feet a day, have been drilled at Bow Island, the gas being piped 200 miles to the city of Calgary, supplying Lethbridge and Macleod, and other towns en route. Gas has also been found near Wetaskiwin, Castor, Viking, Tofteld, High River and on the Athabasca River. This inexhaustible fuel is available for power purposes for manufacturing, and where it has been developed is supplied at very low rates.

## Stirring Appeal

Made to Russians

Sir G. Buchanan Says He Had Told Czar an Irresponsible Autocracy was Doomed

Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador, addressing a great meeting held under the auspices of the Russo-British society, said he had constantly tried to impress on former Emperor Nicholas that in the twentieth century an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia, the ambassador said, had captured the bastle of autocracy by assault in a single week and must consolidate the new-won freedom.

"If you would keep it," Sir George continued, "not only must you defend it against attacks of the enemy but also drive him from the national territory, in order that your brothers in those occupied provinces may enjoy the same measure of freedom as yourselves. To enable you to reap the harvest of your revolution the democrats of France and Great Britain have been holding or driving back the main forces of the Germans and shedding their blood not only in defence of their national patrimony, but to safeguard the new-born liberties of Russia. Had they not done so, had the Germans not transferred westward large bodies of troops who had been concentrated on your front, it might have gone hard with free Russia."

"We look for you now to help relieve the constant pressure on our front by yourselves taking the offensive and thus bring the war to a speedy end and secure to the world the blessings of a permanent peace."

## Old Ranch Changes Hands

One of the old ranches in the Medicine Hat district recently changed hands for the sum of \$120,000. The land included, which is mostly, land under lease, consists of more than 70,000 acres. The new owners plan to cut 500 tons of hay on the ranch this year to use for winter feed.

## Some German Submarine Secrets

Sea Wolves Still the Hope of the Huns

An anonymous German-American, who was until comparatively recent times for all practical purposes a good regular German, experienced a complete change of heart when he heard of the German plans to embargo the United States with Mexico and Japan. He concluded that his allegiance was with the United States and as he had in the course of the war been in the confidence of accredited German agents in the United States and Cuba and had learned many things known only to accredited German agents he decided that his duty was to communicate what he knew to Washington. According to the New York World, which publishes the man's story but provokingly conceals his name, he is a very well-known citizen indeed, whose word is to be relied upon. Some of his secrets, which have been sent to Washington, are not published in the newspaper for obvious patriotic reasons, but what he says about the submarines is interesting enough.

Herr Schmidt, as he is called, says that Germany is relying upon her submarines alone to win the war. She is building them more rapidly than ever before. They are bigger, faster, and altogether more destructive than the models used earlier in the war. In fact, it appears that submarines have been improved in the past thirty months to almost the extent that airplanes have been developed. At the present time Germany is building submarines 26 per cent. larger than any we have yet heard of, and we are informed that some of them were ready to take the water on June 1. On May 15, Herr Schmidt says, Germany was turning out submarines at the rate of four a week, and by the middle of the present month expects to double this output. Just now she has 200 of these sea wolves at work, and perhaps as many as 500 under construction. In another year it is intended that there shall be 1,000 of them in commission. Incidentally it takes just eight weeks to finish a submarine after her keel has been laid.

All the ships that are building in Germany today are submarine-proof. Construction upon other and larger ships has been discontinued for a year, or since the Battle of Jutland proved to the kaiser that he had no chance of destroying the British fleet. The German navy has been idle ever since. This navy is said to have a personnel of 150,000 men, and from this number the submarine crews are recruited. Naturally the job of working on a submarine is not eagerly sought after, and it is no simple matter to train proper crews. However, of late there has been an improvement in this respect, and each submarine is fitted with two crews. A U-boat goes on a cruise, and when she returns her crew goes ashore and enjoys life while the second crew takes a turn. By this means the dislike of sailors for working on the undersea boats is partly overcome. There is also the compensation that they are treated as heroes in Germany.

Herr Schmidt informs us the submarines lose whitecaps and rough weather, though the contrary had been believed. He says that when the sea is high it is very difficult to pick out the wake of the periscope of a sub, because at a short distance it looks exactly like the crest of a wave. He reports that among other improvements made recently in the submarine is a periscope that is almost invisible. The new device consists of two mirrors, one together like a "V" lying on its side, the wide part in front. These skim the waves and converge the image upon the low periscope's lens, which shoots light down the tube to the receiving apparatus below. Microphones are also used, and these apprise the commander of the submarine of the approach of a vessel and the direction of the course. With this information at hand the submarine is able to get very close to her victim without showing her periscope.

We are told also that submarines invariably hunt in fours, travelling in a diamond-shaped formation, one in front, one on either flank and one in the rear. Eight miles separates the boats. The leader carries the extra supplies and acts as a scout. She sights a vessel, reports its speed and direction by wireless, and then submerges. The flanking submarines then manoeuvre so that they can arrive on either side of the vessel. It is their business to discharge the torpedoes. The rear boat keeps the rear assassins informed of the progress of the vessel to be attacked, and submerges at the last moment. The rear boat also carries extra crews for the fighting pair. Herr Schmidt says that the real submarine bases are not on land, but at the bottom of the sea. Here lie the "mother ships" on the ocean bed at a depth of fifty or sixty feet, and here come the submarines to get new supplies, and sometimes to get fresh crews if their trips have been unusually long. The converted German says that a favorite device of a submarine is to tow about a mile behind her a dummy periscope to which is attached a mine. This ruse is resorted to when warships are in the vicinity, and when it is hoped to lure one of them into ramming the supposed enemy.

**Cost of Producing Certain Crops**  
Mr. G. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, estimates the cost of growing certain crops as follows: Mangels, \$1.55 a ton; ensilage corn, \$1.45 a ton; oats, 19.39 cents a bushel, and hay \$5 a ton. He also states, as a result of seven years' experiments, that in fertilizing the soil a distinct advantage is shown in the use of barnyard manure alone over commercial fertilizer alone. The experiments suggest the possibility of combining the two products when barnyard manure is scarce or high priced.

## Tunnelling the English Channel

What the Value Would be Is Brought Home During War Times

War, that for long years has filled Englishmen's minds with fear of invasion if a tunnel were to be built under the English channel, strangely enough, has pointed the very wisdom of the great undertaking. If there had been a tunnel under the English channel during this war, Great Britain would have been relieved of the task of conveying to and from France the transports and hospital ships which convey men and munitions and wounded and sick to and from the battlefields of France. The allies could laugh at threatening submarines in those waters. All these things the Englishman sees today, and it is more than likely that one of the first great after-war engineering feats that will be undertaken will be the construction of the English channel tunnel.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical society in London, Sir Francis Fox explained that owing to the necessity of keeping the tunnel well within the thickness of the grey chalk that is characteristic of the southern limits of England, there would be a slight curve. The maximum depth of water over the channel would be from 160 to 180 feet, and the roof of chalk over the structure has been fixed at a minimum of 100 feet.

The tunnel would consist of two tubes of 18 feet diameter. All the work would be done by electrically-driven machinery, and excavation and other operations would be carried on simultaneously at many points, and a record speed would be reached. The tunnel could be worked and ventilated and pumped by electricity from a Kent power-station ten miles inland.

The tunnel would have a dip in the level of the rails forming a water-lock by which the tunnel could, in case of emergency, be filled with water from floor to roof for the length of a mile. This would be under control of Dover Castle, and the entrance and exit of both tunnels would be under the gun-fire of the Dover forts.

## Liquid Fire

How This Terrible Weapon of Destruction Is Projected

The Germans have not hesitated to introduce any of the ancient or modern weapons of offense and defense which they thought would be of advantage, regardless of The Hague Conventions or accepted standards of civilization. Among these is "liquid fire," a weapon of value principally because of its demoralizing effect upon those attacked. There have been casualties resulting from liquid fire, but it is the psychological effect that is sought.

The apparatus usually consists of a metal tank holding about four gallons of liquid to be burned, a section of pipe from this tank to a rubber hose at the other end, in which there is a smaller metal pipe about a yard long fitted with a nozzle and a friction igniter, as well as an oil-burning wick. There is a valve near the nozzle, and another near the nozzle. Benzol, from coal tar, and crude oil are used in equal proportions and are carried in the tank under a pressure of approximately 300 lbs. per square inch, this pressure being maintained by compressed nitrogen, an inert gas having no effect upon the contents of the tank. The tank and accessories are carried by one man, while the nozzle is carried by a companion when liquid is being burned. Or it may be fixed in position and operated by the same man who carries the tank.

In use a cap is drawn from the end of the nozzle and a wick burning kerosene or similar oil is thereby lighted, since the cap is a friction igniter. The oil is then turned on and is ignited as it leaves the nozzle under great pressure. The result is a flame of burning oil about 30 yards long. For two-thirds of this distance the flame is straight, but it then turns up as does any other flame. The flame may be directed against the ground, but care must be taken not to deflect it too sharply, as it may strike the ground and turn back toward those operating the device. It is therefore not well suited to turning down into a trench.

It is claimed by an expert from the American Chemical Society that liquid fire is not so effective a weapon now that it is understood by the troops and means for defense have been worked out. It can readily be understood, however, that a number of such devices, with the roar of the escaping oil, when used together gave a means of demoralizing the defenders of a trench especially at night, and in the beginning was a valuable accessory, especially by raiding parties.—H. E. Howe, in Toronto Globe.

## Steel That Won't Rust

A steel that neither rusts nor tarnishes has been discovered in England. It is what is commonly called an alloy steel; that is, it differs from ordinary steel in that it contains a special element of metal. In this case it is chromium, which is mainly responsible for bestowing the stainless, and rustless properties. By incorporating from twelve to thirteen per cent of this metal in mild carbon steel, the new properties are obtained. An English metallurgist, in gathering together some rods of steel which had lain a long time in his laboratory, noticed that while most of them were badly rusted or stained, a few were as bright as when originally made. This led to the present discovery and manufacture of the steel.

# CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES UNITE IN FEEDING THE ALLIES

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS IN CLOSER BOND

The Results of the British War Mission to the United States Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect, Making It Possible for the U. S. To Co-Operate More Fully With the Allies

## A Serious War

Let the U. S. Alone Should Have to Settle With Germany

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York, in a recent Liberty Loan speech said: "I am afraid that people are not altogether awake to the seriousness of this war; not altogether comprehending that we are in a war, that we are in a very serious war—that we might even come to our own shores. It is not easy to think that Germany is 3,000 miles away, surrounded by the greatest armies that were ever assembled; that the war is likely to be over before we can get any men into it; that we are like a manufacturer or merchant who is getting his customers to keep on buying at rather exorbitant prices, and that we are doing a good thing in loaning to the Allies, but that we are not in a very serious situation. As I conceive it, it is much more serious than that."

"Now, just let us take one or two contingencies that are perfectly possible. We have had a revolution in Russia. No man in America or Russia can tell what the future of that situation is. It is surely conceivable that Russia might make a separate peace. I do not believe she will, but it is conceivable. What would happen then? It is said that there are a million and a half prisoners in Russia. Suppose all the forces of the Central Powers on the Eastern border might be withdrawn; suppose their forces were augmented by a million and a half returned prisoners; suppose Russia's food stores were opened for Germany, and all that happening very promptly, which is a conceivable thing. In that event could the armies of England and France on the western border withstand the onslaught? Is it not conceivable that if some solution is not found for the submarine menace England may be brought to the point of starvation? No matter what her wealth may be, starving men could not fight."

"I tell you it is within the possibilities that we may be raising not a Liberty Loan to pay for a war we hope successfully to wage but a loan to pay the cost of a war Germany has been waging on civilization. This is no wild picture. I certainly do not believe it is within the future of events, but there is a possibility enough in it to cause us to wake up as a nation, to make us recognize that we are in a great and uncertain war, and that we must support the military movement which this government has got to make."

## A German Trick

Krupp Makers Put Kibosh on Rumanian Artillery

The world at large was puzzled by the rapid and overwhelming defeat of the Rumanian army. The solution of the puzzle lies in the field of optics. Every one knows that the former friend of the Triple Alliance was provided with Krupp guns coming directly from Essen. But very few know that, with a really devilish foresight the Prussian munition purveyors wrecked the extremely delicate leveling instruments by filling them with water only, instead of a salt solution whose purpose is to prevent the freezing of the liquid. Of course, had the Rumanian army allied itself with the central powers this little "oversight" would have been corrected in due time.

Call the procedure of Krupp and the Prussian government what you please, we must place the blame at the doors of the Rumanian artillery inspectors. At any rate, as soon as the Rumanian guns reached the cold mountain regions, the diminutive glass tubes burst—we know the rest.

## Russia and Freedom

The Fate of the Erstwhile Land of the Czar Unless a Miracle Happens

What fitness is there in the unlettered millions of Russia for the difficult duty of the republican citizen? It is very easy and exhilarating to march up and down a street waving red flags and acclaiming something called a revolution. It is fine to stone a minister who has had the courage and devotion to speak of duty instead of privilege, of law instead of loot. But though the dreamers of a new world in which all geese shall be swans and no man shall work may pour their eloquence forth, this is not self-government. The paraders in Petrograd think they are marching to Utopia. They are counter-marching through anarchy back to despotism.

Unless a miracle happens, the Russian people will presently find themselves under a Czar, and glad to be there. For the price of ignorant liberty is anarchy, and the despot is far more terrible than the anarchy.—Chicago Tribune.

He—I met Jack last night. He told me he was on his way to propose to the prettiest girl in town.

She—The fibber! He didn't come near me.

"My husband is always in the clouds."

"Is he a dreamer or an aeronaut?"

The British war mission left American soil after six weeks' of conferences which have reached into every phase of American life and are expected vitally to affect the future of the U. S. if not of the world.

Uncle Sam now knows the Allies' needs in detail and in the order of their importance, the Allies know America's resources and the degree of their availability. Thus it is possible for the United States to enter into co-operation with the grand alliance in the way most calculated to bring success.

While there have been no formal agreements or binding treaties, Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been placed on a closer basis of friendship than at any time since the separation a century ago, a quarter ago, and Mr. Balfour, who was in the U. S. longer than any previous foreign secretary had been away from London since the Napoleonic wars, has seen realized his life dream of closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English speaking people.

The most far-reaching understandings arrived at have been in trade matters. In general the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment in commerce. Details, however, could not be agreed upon, as congress has not yet passed the legislation necessary to deal with embargo, trading with the enemy, control of cargo space, and the like.

A definite understanding has been reached to cover both American and Canadian wheat for sale to the Allied wheat executive. Canada will co-operate fully with the U. S., probably through the proposed food administration bureau, and will agree to the control of prices if that policy be adopted in legislation now before the U. S. congress. The wheat executive committee has supplied the figures of its needs, expressed in bushels, that they can be met, and shown how the results will be allotted among the various Allies.

Munitions control and purchase will be similarly centralized, through the Allied buying committee, though without price control. The council of national defense has charged itself with so increasing manufacture as to provide for the American army without cutting off exports vitally needed abroad.

The United States is considering the invitation extended by the British that all the Allies send permanent representatives to sit on the Allied commissions in London, including those on wheat, munitions, shipping and general supplies.

In finance the mission has secured government loans to Great Britain at 3-1/2 per cent, or at cost to the U. S. government and at a saving of 1-1/2 to 2 per cent, to the British.

The British visitors were able to clear away many doubts as to military training and other technical matters. The fruits of Great Britain's experience have been invaluable in guiding American officials and lessons learned by Britain have proved decisive on many points of policy.

The mission found it necessary to leave a number of its experts in Washington as attaches to the embassy to help handle the enormous amount of new work developed. Lord Eustace Percy and C. J. Phillips will continue trade discussion, and Geoffrey Butler, of the foreign office, will continue his services to the press. A house near the embassy has been taken as an overflow.

## Dogs Play Part In War

Thousands of Unsung Red Cross Dog Heroes Which Have Been Killed

Sylvester Allerton of London, England, who is in the U. S. to purchase dogs for the Canine Relief Squads, a privately endowed organization in England, told some interesting stories before starting for the Middle West.

"No one," he said, "can possibly realize the great work that dogs are doing in the great struggle abroad. The chivalry and heroism of the Red Cross dogs are perhaps well known, but there are thousands of unsung canine heroes which have been killed, maimed and wounded while serving the cause of the allies."

"Aside from the companionship of dogs, which has been such a boon to the men in the trenches, many of them have proved such excellent carriers of messages and aides in hauling provisions about the trenches that their work is absolutely indispensable."

In our kennels in London we have twenty-five blinded dogs. They were wounded in the thick of the fighting. They came back. It is uncanny how they seem to realize that they have played their part in the greatest struggle of mankind. They grope about in the dark, but they wag their tails and frisk about just as much as to say 'Don't pity us, we have done nothing.' Many of them have been paralyzed by the concussion of shells. Hundreds have died. More dogs are needed, not only at the front, but in families where there are no children, so that they may forget in a measure their losses. I have read where there is a law in New York state urging the killing of some dogs. If these law makers could see what the dogs have done in the war they would change their attitude."

Many a man's failure is due to his being afraid to try.



# JEM JAR DAY

is with us again, and all roads from the Fruit Tree lead direct to the Gem Jar.

## OUR STOCK OF SAME

is Full and Complete. Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons and prices correct. See Ramsay about Gem Jars, Sugar, Rubber Rings, Pail Wax, and last but not least

**Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!**

We are the great connecting link between the Orchard and the Consumer, and the enormous quantities of fruit we distribute over the prairies adjacent to Gleichen is a proof that we are doing the Fruit Business Correctly.

## Summer Dry Goods

We are putting forward every effort to keep the summer requirements of our customers in stock. Many lines of stuff are impossible to secure, but this week we received a fortunate shipment of sorting novelties and staples.

New Middies,  
New Kid Gloves,  
New Waist Skirts,  
New Sport Suits,  
New Silk and Lysle Hose,  
New Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Window Shades, Etc., and many other lines filling up our depleted stock to perfection.

The Busy Store is right on the job. Every day is a hummer and our staff earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. There's a Reason and everybody knows it.

Yours for Summer Demands,

**J. A. RAMSAY**

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

## A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements  
Bain Wagons  
The John Deer, full line  
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.  
Canadian Filtration Morris  
Cushman Motor Works  
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines  
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for  
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine  
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of  
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

**SYMPATHY IS GRATEFUL**  
when you are sorrowing. But it doesn't pay bills. An insurance policy is full of the right sort of sympathy when your property is destroyed. And no one should neglect to secure protection against such a contingency. We can place risks with the strongest fire companies at lowest rates. Give you the maximum of insurance at minimum of cost. Will be pleased to talk the matter over with you.



**Henderson & Mallory**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

**F. A. McHUGH & SONS**

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

## MISCELLANEOUS

STRAYED—From my place brown weigh about 1500 branded with 4S \$5 reward for recovery. L. Selgen, Standard, 18

FOR SALE—Tarnworth boar, January farrow, registered sire, or will exchange for another same breed. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, 18

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded on right shoulder

C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard, 9F

STRAYED—From Keoma headquarters about May 10th, 1917, one dark grey filly, 2 years old, star hind corners white, branded on left shoulder, hoof branded No. 241.

One bay gelding, 7 years old, weight 1350 lbs., near hind foot white, branded left shoulder, P.E. right shoulder, hoof branded No. 73.

One light bay gelding, age 7, weight 1350 lbs. stripe to end of nose, hind legs white to above hocks, near front leg white, branded left shoulder, hoof branded 122.

Reward will be paid for return, or for information leading to return of same to R.S. Stockton, Superintendent Operation and Maintenance, Department Natural Resources, C. P. R., Strathmore, Alberta.

WANTED—Discing summer fallow or hauling grain. Apply J. R. Thompson, Call office, 18

\$5.00 REWARD—For the whereabouts of 1 year-old dark bay or brown filly, no visible brand. J. A. Renaud.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS—Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands; write or call on E. NUNNELEY, Suite 1, 254 8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M6633. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

FOR SALE—Stewart range. A snap for cash. Inquire at Call office, 111F

## Stores to Close Each Wednesday Afternoon

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed every Wednesday afternoon starting June 13th to August 31st:

Matthews & Kidney  
J. A. Ramsay  
S. A. Hall  
Pickard & Tuck  
F. K. McKay  
W. H. James  
T. H. Beach  
J. O. Bogstie  
F. C. Vigar  
A. R. Tudhope  
Crown Lumber Co.  
Revelstoke Sawmill Co.  
A. R. Yates  
Gleichen Pharmacy  
R. W. White  
C. J. Gaudaur  
Gleichen Call

**WAD**  
AS IT REALLY IS

FILMED UNDER FIRE  
CAPT DONALD C. THOMPSON  
LESIE'S WEEKLY

FIRST PICTURES SHOWING  
ACTUAL WARFARE  
TAKEN BY AUTHORITY

Gleichen Opera House  
Friday, July, 20th

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Excellent trout fishing is reported in Bow river these days. So far no samples have reached this office.

Wm. Hill returned from Winnipeg on Friday last from where he shipped general carloads of cattle to Toronto.

Jack James says he had new potatoes as large as a hen's egg from his garden for dinner last Saturday also some of his spring chickens.

L. Michael has moved his tin-smith and plumbing business to Fifth avenue, opposite the Town Hall. He reports business very brisk.

R. W. White, the popular merchant tailor, reports an ever-increasing business. There's a reason—Bob advertises and studies the ladies. It's an awful homely man that he can't dress up to attract the fair ones.

Along the Aldersyde line four grain elevators have recently been burned and it is now believed that alien enemies are responsible for the fires and an investigation is to be held. There are at present a number of alien enemies, who were recently let out of internment, now working in the section gangs.

Mrs. Wishart took her place again in charge of the ladies department of the Busy Store Monday after an enforced vacation of a couple of weeks, caused by an accident while riding in an auto. The car gave a lurch and she struck her head very hard, sustaining a nasty cut on the forehead, making it necessary for Dr. Farquharson to put in several stitches. The cut was very deep and bled so profusely that for a time it was feared she might not survive.

The past week has given the Western coast the fiercest heat wave it has ever experienced. Reports from Vancouver say it has been almost unbearable. The same heat wave has played enormous havoc with the fruit of California, the lemon trees have been completely burned off the earth. The new naval orange crop has been almost ruined. The only fruit surviving the heat being plums and peaches. As a result the prices of all fruits effected have almost doubled in price and no more 40-cent lemons or cheap oranges will be on the market for some time.

An emergent convocation of Bow Valley Chapter Royal Arch Masons will be held in the Masonic Hall at Gleichen on Wednesday, July 25th, commencing at 4 p.m. Most Ex-Comp. Robert Patterson of Macleod, Grand First Principal and Rt. Ex-Comp. W. E. Lord of Red Deer, Grand Superintendent will make their official visits on that occasion when fourteen candidates will be exalted to the Royal Arch degree. Bow Valley Chapter will confer the first two degrees, while the Royal Arch degree will be exemplified by Calgary brethren, among whom will be S. Y. Taylor, W. F. W. Lent, Horace Reynolds, M. M. Downey, F. S. Selwood and others.

The Rev. Father Simonin left on Monday to attend a meeting in Edmonton, where he will be detained until the end of the week. He desires to express his sincere thanks and appreciation to all those who assisted in making the visit of His Lordship to Gleichen last Sunday so successful and pleasant. To the ladies who cleaned the church and gave the natural flowers for the altar, to the members of the choir for supplying such beautiful music and singing, to the auto owners who brought His Lordship and party from Cluny to Gleichen, to those who so generously organized the banquet after the service and to all who assisted in any way to make His Lordship's visit pleasant the Father desires through the CALL to express appreciation of their services.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### Quick Returns through Drafts

A draft negotiated through the Union Bank of Canada on the purchaser of your grain,

live stock or other produce will facilitate prompt payment with the least possible trouble to you, at a trifling cost.

Advances made on the security of Bills of Lading.

Arrange service and terms with the Manager.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

## "INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful coal black animal, stands 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

### "Incube's" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion INCUBE, (81301); imported October, 1910, by Stream & Wilson, Creston, Iowa; is recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71506.

Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot.

Pedigree: Foaled March 18, 1908, bred by M. Barbet, Department of Orne.

Sire, Jupiter (58231), by Laurietin 29953 (14885), by Jules (37987), by Villers 13169 (8081), by Briard 5317 (1630), by Brilliant 1271 (754), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Dam: Fatma (58386), by Fernando (34038), by Marathon 11410 (10386), by Voltaire 3540 (443), by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25259), by Bismarck 5529 (633), by Sultan (1395), by Vigoureux (1392), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

3rd Dam: Louison (16374), by Vidocq (1403), by Utopia 780 (731), by Superior 454 (730), by Favori I (711), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

4th Dam: Rosette belonging to M. Tessier.

FREE \$15 for Season, Payable November 1, 1917

**M. BOLLINGER,**  
Owner, Gleichen

### Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720

(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.-W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, imported [1730] 21506 (81301) described as follows: Breed, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been examined in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered stud in a book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of May, 1913.

**GEO. HARCOURT,**  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

## QUALITY SERVICE

## LUMBER

### CEDAR POSTS WILLOW POSTS

We can supply you with everything you need for that building. Our stock is the most up-to-date in the west. Plans and Specifications Free

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows before buying elsewhere.

### Plasterboard

is the best up-to-date wall material, saves time and labor. We can supply you any quantity at very low prices.

Lime - Brick - Cement

Wood Fibre Plaster Board

Building Paper

Windows and Doors Always on Hand

## BUY NOW

before prices advance

**Revelstoke Sawmill Co.,**  
Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager  
Phones 69 and 46